

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE AMERICAN TYPE

Speech Delivered at Dedication of St. Louis Fair.

LIBERTY FOR CONTINENT

Marked Differences Between Treatment of Louisiana Purchase and Roman Methods.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—At the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis yesterday, President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland were the principal speakers. President Roosevelt said:

"We have met here today to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which, more than any other after the foundation of the Government, and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of relatively a small and stationary one.

"Of course, it was not with the Louisiana Purchase that our career of expansion began. In the middle of the Revolutionary war the Illinois region, including the present States of Illinois and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms as a sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clark and his frontier riflemen. Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was of so striking a character as to fire the popular imagination.

Claims Made Good.
"The old thirteen colonies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Mississippi, and vague and unreal though these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression that the earliest westward movements of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries.

"But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense region was admittedly the territory of a foreign power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion; that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth. As is so often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

Expansion Before Civil War.
"This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the civil war. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

"Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen original States, the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana Purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

"When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny.

"With the success of our efforts to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity.

"In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent

empire arose on its outskirts the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

"With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial City rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, roadbuilders and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it became an empty shell; so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

Opposition in Early Days.
"The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the Republic first formulated the Constitution under which we live this remedy was untried, and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new States to the original thirteen.

"Excellent people in the East viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Exactly as during the Colonial period many good people in the mother country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio Valley, in the interest of the fur companies, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic Coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of States in the fertile Ohio Valley, which now forms part of the heart of our nation, and they declared that the destruction of the Republic had been accomplished when, through the Louisiana Purchase, we acquired nearly half of what is now that same Republic's present territory.

"Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is entering

upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

Process of State Building.
"We expanded by carving the wilderness into Territories, and out of these Territories building new States when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation, we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions.

"Of the territory covered by the Louisiana Purchase a portion was given Statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to Statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

"Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up State after State, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original thirteen States—each owing the same absolute fealty to the Union of all the States which each—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other State, whether of the original thirteen or not.

Wholly Unknown Before.
"This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a State which came into the Union but yesterday stand on a footing of exact and entire equality with those of the Commonwealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence. But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and in its origin purely American. When Washington during his Presidency saw new States come into the Union on a footing of complete equality with the old, every European nation which had colonies still admin-

istered them as dependencies, and every other mother country treated the colonies not as a self-governing equal but as a subject.

"The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

Credit to Statesmanship.
"This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character

of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led."

GROVER CLEVELAND SEES PROPHECY'S FULFILLMENT

Ex-President Cleveland said, in part: "Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: The impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspiring surroundings, where we may see and feel things foretold a century ago. "We are here in recognition of the 100th anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation, and dedicated a new and wide domain to American progress and achievement. The treaty whose completion we today commemorate was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its birth prophets in waiting joyously foretold the happiness which its future

promised. He who was the chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and far-reaching consequences:

"The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures. The Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another—truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence—in the bosom of equality under just laws—freed from the errors of superstition and the scourges of bad government."

"He who represented the nation with whom we negotiated, when he afterward gave to the world his account of the transaction, declared: 'The consequences of the cession of Louisiana will extend to the most distant posterity. It interests vast regions that will become by their civilization and power the rivals of Europe before another century commences,' and warmed to enthusiasm by the developments already in view, and greater ones promised, he added: 'Who can contemplate without vivid emotions this spectacle of the happiness of the present generation, and the certain pledges of the prosperity of

numberless generations that will follow! At these magnificent prospects the heart beats with joy in the breasts of those who were permitted to see the dawn of these bright days, and who are assured that so many happy presages will be accomplished."

Prophecy's Fulfillment.
"Thus we may recall in these surroundings, the wonderful measure of prophecy's fulfillment within the span of a short century, the spirit, the patriotism and the civic virtue of Americans who lived a hundred years ago, and God's overruling of, the wrath of man and his devious ways, for the blessings of our nation.

"We are all proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sentiments born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's well that everyone within its citizenship should be clean minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God."

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It is not often that we have four good Upright Pianos to sell at prices below. They have been used, but are in first-class condition. Don't delay if you want one.

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In the specials that follow we assure you the Saks-standard is maintained, though circumstances have belittled the prices so materially.

Boys' Double Breasted and Norfolk Short Pants Suits, in Plain Blue and Fancy-patterned Chevots; with all seams taped and patent waistbands in pants. All sizes from 6 to 15 years. Actual \$3.50 values..... **\$1.95**

Boys' Double Breasted, Norfolk, Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, in plain and fancy weaves; Sailors and Russian Blouse Suits are trimmed with silk braid and embroidered emblems. Elaborate and handsome Suits. Sizes from 3 to 15 years. Actual \$3.50 values..... **\$2.25**

Big lot of Boys' Separate Knee Pants, in Plain Blue Serge, Blue Chevot, Fancy Chevot, and Corduroy; taped seams and patent waistbands; all sizes from 4 to 15 years. Usual 75c value..... **50c**

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned, therefore perfect fitting. Shirts have long or short sleeves; Drawers are full or knee length. 25c

All sizes from 22 to 34. Worth 25c a garment.....

Shirt Waists or Blouse Waists, in Plain White or Fancy Percales; some with and others without collars; some with detached collars; others with collars attached. They are perfect fitting Waists, in all sizes from 4 50c to 13 years—and are special value at.....

Hats for Almost Half.

Derbys and Soft Hats that are worth \$2—from the hands of one of the largest of the famous \$2 Hat-makers—**Choice at \$1.19**

When the makers once decide to "let go" they don't do it faint-heartedly. They do it vigorously. It's our part, our duty as we read it, to bring you in touch with these opportunities.

This present offering is a specially strong one. Every leading shape in both Soft Hats and Derbys is represented: Derbys only in Black; Soft Hats in the prevailing fashionable shades. **AND EVERY SIZE AND EVERY DIMENSION IN EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE.**

Children's Straw Sailors, with wide and medium brims, in Sennit. 69c

Canton, and Jap braids; silk trimmed. Worth \$1. Special for Saturday.

Boys' Straw Hats in the new shapes; fashionable braids; Plain 50c

White and Fancy Straws; worth 75c. Special for Saturday.

Children's Duck Sailor-Tams and Stitched-brim Hats and Golf Caps, in Blue, Tan, and White. Worth 35c. Special for Saturday.

Neglige Shirts.

You'll find here the best creations of the best Shirtmakers in the land—the "Star," for instance; and you won't find them anywhere else. We've never shown such a variety; nor such values. We've never known such demand, which bespeaks two cardinal points—that it is to be a "Neglige season," and that comparison adjudges ours to be the superior values. 50c. to \$3.00, each a premier grade.

Tomorrow's special offering is of a lot of Fine Madras Shirts, in new stripes and figures, with cuffs attached or detached. Very attractive patterns; couldn't be better made and cannot be equalled usually under \$1.50. All sizes.

Continued: Special Sale of Oxfords.

Men's and Women's.

Beyond the description of the styles, the statement of the actual value and the special price that WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR OF THESE OXFORDS is all that is necessary. There have never been Shoes worthier of a guarantee than these.

Men's are Black Vici Kid, Velour and Box Calf and Patent Colt Oxfords; straight lace and Blucher; single and double soles, with close-trimmed and extension edges; straight and "swing" lasts.

Women's are Black Vici and Velour Kid, Chrome Calf and Patent Colt Kid and patent tips; Cuban, military, and "steeple" heels and latest lasts.

Misses' and Children's Black Vici Kid and Patent Leather Button and Lace Shoes; cloth and dull kid tops; hand-sewed and made on the latest lasts.

Sizes 8½ to 11. Worth \$2 a pair..... **\$1.65**

Sizes 1½ to 2. Worth \$2.50 a pair..... **\$2.00**

The "Little Trooper" is the leader for the Boys; all solid leather. **\$1.00**

heels and spring heels. Special.....

Boys' and Youths' Black Satin Calf Lace Shoes, with solid oak soles; laced in stylish shapes; worth \$2 a pair..... **\$1.35**

Choice of Patterns—\$1.00

A Special in Hosiery.

Brand new patterns in Open Lace-work, Silk Embroidered Hose; colors are fast, foundation is of fine cotton—almost lisle-like it is so fine. There's choice of a wide assortment of patterns, all sizes. Good as any 35c. Hose you'll see in a day's search.

25c a pair